Example

Code:

Console Application Code:

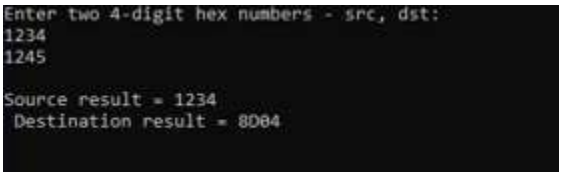
```
#include <stdio.h>
extern "C" void clear();
int main()
{
  clear();
  unsigned short src_opnd, dst_opnd, src_rslt, dst_rslt;
  printf("Enter two 4-digit hex numbers - src,dst: \n");
  scanf_s("%hX %hX", &src_opnd, &dst_opnd);
  _asm
  {
    MOV AX, src_opnd
    MOV BX, dst_opnd
    SHRD BX, AX, 10; shift AX : BX right 10 bits
    MOV src_rslt, AX
    MOV dst_rslt, BX

  }
printf("\nSource result = %X\n Destination result + %X\n\n", src_rslt, dst_rslt);
return 0;

}
```

ASM Code

```
686
.MODEL FLAT, C
.STACK 2048
.DATA

var_1 dword 10
str_1 byte 50,100,34,5,6,78,12,45,67
str_2 byte 5000 dup(?)
.CODe



clear PROC
   xor eax,eax
   xor ebx,ebx
```

```
    ret
    clear ENDP
    END
```

Output



Task#1

```
#include <stdio.h>
// extern "C" instruct the compiler to use C calling conventions
extern "C" void Threeprod();
int main()
{       //define variables
        unsigned long f_opnd= 0, s_opnd =0, t_opnd =0 , dst_rslt= 0;
        printf("Enter Three 4-digit hex numbers - src, dst: \n");
        scanf_s("%hX %hX %hX", &f_opnd, &s_opnd, &t_opnd); // in scanf_s it is necessary to
        //specifiy length
        //switch to assembly
        _asm
        {
                mov eax ,0
                mov ebx ,0
```

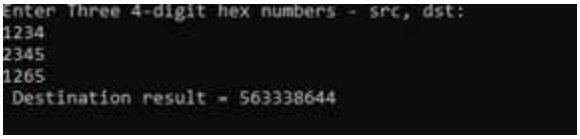
```
		mov ecx ,0


		MOV EAX, f_opnd
		MOV EBX, s_opnd
		MOV ECX, t_opnd
	}
	Threeprod();
	_asm
	{
		MOV dst_rslt, eax
	}
	printf(" Destination result = %d\n\n",  dst_rslt);
	return 0;
}
```

ASM code:

```
.686 ;Target processor. Use instructions for Pentium class machines
.MODEL FLAT, C ;Use the flat memory model. Use C calling conventions
.STACK 2048 ;Define a stack segment of 1KB (Not required for this example)
.DATA ;Create a near data segment. Local variables are declared after
;this directive (Not required for this example)
var_1 dword 10
str_1 byte 50,100,34,5,6,78,12,45,67
str_2 byte 5000 dup(?)
.CODE ;Indicates the start of a code segment.
Threeprod PROC
mul ebx
mul ecx
ret
Threeprod ENDP
```

END

OUTPUT:



Task#2

```
#include <stdio.h>
// extern "C" instruct the compiler to use C calling conventions
extern "C" void gcd_re();
int main()
{

	//define variables
	unsigned long f_opnd= 0, s_opnd =0, dst_rslt= 0;
	printf("Enter Two 4-digit hex numbers to find GCD : \n");
	scanf_s("%hX %hX", &f_opnd, &s_opnd); // in scanf_s it is necessary to
	//specifiy length
	//switch to assembly
	_asm
	{
		push f_opnd
		push s_opnd
	}

	gcd_re();

	_asm
```

```
        {
                MOV dst_rslt, eax
        }
        printf(" Destination result = %d\n\n",  dst_rslt);
        return 0;
}
```

ASM code:

```
.686 ;Target processor. Use instructions for Pentium class machines
.MODEL FLAT, C ;Use the flat memory model. Use C calling conventions
.STACK 2048 ;Define a stack segment of 1KB (Not required for this example)
.DATA ;Create a near data segment. Local variables are declared after

;this directive (Not required for this example)

var_1 dword 10
str_1 byte 50,100,34,5,6,78,12,45,67
str_2 byte 5000 dup(?)
.CODE ;Indicates the start of a code segment.



gcd_re PROC
        push ebp
        mov ebp, esp
        mov eax, [ebp + 12]             ; load first argument to EAX
        mov ebx, [ebp + 8]              ; load second argument to EBX
        mov edx, 0                    ; set EDX to 0 in order to divide
        div ebx
        mul ebx
```

```
        mov ebx, eax
        mov eax, [ebp + 12]
        mov edx, [ebp + 8]
        sub eax, ebx
        cmp eax, 0
        je L2
        push edx
        push eax
        call gcd_re

        L1:
                pop ebp
                ret 8

        L2:
                mov eax, edx
                jmp L1

gcd_re ENDP

end
```

OUTPUT: